



LANGUAGE DESCRIPTIONS

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CLASSICAL OR TRADITIONAL GRAMMAR

The kind of grammar remotes to ancient times and it is based on an analysis of the role played by each word in the sentence, it's influence in ESP is not strong.

STRUCTURAL LINGUISTICS

In this stage grammar is describe in terms of syntagmatic structures and the use of classical grammar methods.

TRANSFORMATIONAL GENERATIVE (TG) GRAMMAR

The structural view of language as a collection of syntagmatic patterns held sway until the publication in 1957 of *Syntactic Structures* by Noam Chomsky.

In the language there must be
two levels of meaning:

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graph LR; A[In the language there must be two levels of meaning:] --> B([A deep level]); A --> C([A surface level]);
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A deep level

A surface level

LANGUAGE VARIATION AND REGISTER ANALYSIS

The concept of language variation gave rise to the type of ESP which was based on register analysis.

The language varies based on context it is used. Sometimes it can be formal or informal and written or spoken. The text below shows two different styles with same purpose. The first text is a transcript of a demonstration in using the lathe while the second text is the instructions from the manual.

Text 1

Now I have to change the final size drill I require, which is three quarters of an inch diameter and this is called a morse-taper sleeve.

A slower speed for a larger drill.

Nice even feed should give a reasonable finish to the hole.

Applying the coolant periodically. This is mainly for lubrication rather than cooling.

Almost to depth now.

Right. Withdrawing the drill.

That's fine.

Text 2

1. Select required drill.
2. Mount drill in tailstock. Use taper sleeves as necessary.
3. Set speed and start machine spindle.
4. Position tailstock to work piece.
5. Apply firm even pressure to tailstock hand wheel to feed drill into work piece
6. Apply coolant frequently.
7. Drill hole to depth.
8. Withdraw drill.
9. Stop machine.

FUNCTIONAL / NOTIONAL GRAMMAR

Functions

Concerned with social behavior and represent the intention of the speaker or writer

Notions

Reflect the way in which the other human thinks

DISCOURSE (RHETORICAL) ANALYSIS

This was a logical development of the functional or notional sentences, the emphasis moved to looking at how meaning is generated between sentences.

Dialogues:

Example : It's Raining

Can I go out to play? It's raining

Have you cut the grass? It's raining

I think I'll go out for a walk. It's raining

QUESTIONS

What is the difference about functional and notional grammar? How can we analyze them?

CONCLUSION

The ESP teacher need to recognize that the various approaches are different ways of looking at the same thing. All communication has a structural level, a functional level and a discorsal level. They are not mutually exclusive, but complementary and each may have its place in the ESP course.



THANK YOU